

Digital Photography 101 22 Tips!

For the answers go to:

<http://hyvee.lifepics.com/net/phototips/Tips-Landing-Page.aspx>

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1. Why do a subject's eyes sometimes appear to be red?

2. How do you fix the issue (from ? #1?)

- A. Increase the ambient light in the room (i.e., the light from sources other than the flash).
- B. Have the subjects look away from the camera slightly.
- C. Use a camera with a red-eye reduction setting.
- D. Use an external flash
- E. All of the above

3. How do you fix it AFTER the photo is taken?

4. When we make holiday cards, there is a limited amount we can do to enhance your image without interfering with the holiday card border and text. What does Hy-Vee encourage you to do ensure that your cards looks good?

5. Have you ever taken a great photo with your digital camera, it looks great on your computer screen but when your print it, it looks like a bad mosaic? Why is this?

6. What does "ppi" mean?

Therefore, it is advisable to have your camera always set to the highest resolution for the most flexibility when it comes to printing your photos. What is one drawback to using the largest resolution?

7. Don't be deceived by how your photos appear on your computer monitor, your monitor displays photos at ____ ppi, whereas photos are printed at more than _____ that resolution.

8. Your photo is made up of a limited number of _____ determined by the resolution setting you used on your camera when you originally took the photo.

9. Why it is advisable to avoid using your digital zoom where possible?

10. How does Hy-Vee recommend sharing your friends with others?

11. What is suggested for uploading those photos?

12. When camera manufacturers moved from film to digital, what happened?

13. What 2 options do they share for you to crop your photos to the correct size?

14. Doing this will greatly enhance your composition and creative elements of your photographs?

15. What simple thing could you do to "spice up your shot"?

16. What can also help to eliminate an unattractive background, and provide a flash of artistic flair to the shot?

17. Changing the angle of your shot can also improve the performance of your subject, especially children. Why?

18. This adds depth to your photo's composition, and your audience will be intrigued with how you show something they see all the time – the ground – at an angle they rarely see it from? What?

19. What is the most common problem associated with poor results in digital photography? _____

20. _____ provides some of the best light to shoot

photos in, producing beautiful colors and results, though it can also be problematic due to its variety and inconsistency._

21. _____ can provide an excellent environment to shoot in. The clouds soften the harsh sunlight, reduce dramatic shadows and create a more even lighting situation.

22. Why should you avoid shooting photos in the middle of the day?

23. Where do you position the subject/s for the best light?

24. Use _____ to fill in the dark areas of your photo.

25. When your subject or areas close to you are darkened or silhouetted what should you do? _____

26. What does your "white balance" settings do?

27. Position your subjects away from _____?

28. How do you diffuse or reflect light?

29. What is one of the key factors to whether your digital picture looks good when it is printed?

30. True or False? A digital camera with more pixels will produce pictures with better resolution than a camera with less pixels. _____

31. What does it mean if you have a 1 mega pixel camera?

32. Why aren't pictures that you have emailed to you often good when they are printed?

33. What are the 5 tips for cell phone photos?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

- (4) _____
(5) _____

34. To achieve a warm, natural glow try taking your photos in the _____.

35. Mark with T or F. When shooting portraits the following things are important.

- (1) an interesting location
- (2) getting close to your subjects
- (3) simple clothing in light colors
- (4) telling a joke before you snap the photo
- (5) take only one shot
- (6) pose everyone in the shot

36. Try changing your photo to _____ or _____ to create a different feel.

37. Mark with T or F. When photographing subjects outdoors avoid:

- (1) Making your subject squint.
- (2) Shooting into the sun and causing a flare.
- (3) Using contrast tones.
- (4) Shooting during morning or later evening.
- (5) Placing your subject at the edge of a shady area.

38. When shooting indoors it's a good idea to _____.

39. Use _____ light along with your flash indoors.

40. Try using the indoor/_____ mode to allow more available light to go toward your shot.

41. What does the ISO or ASA setting on your camera do?

42. If possible point your removable flash at the _____.

43. To take away a yellowish tone to your indoor photographs you should

_____.

44. Basically when you take photos you are trying to

_____.

45. Mix lots of _____ with portraits.

46. Remember _____!

47. Find the best _____.

48. What does number 47 mean?

49. Is blending candid and posed shots a good idea? _____ Why?

50. The shutter speed is the amount of time your camera sensor is exposed to light. The longer the camera sensor is exposed, the more light it will allow into the photo. Longer exposures can lead to _____.

51. The aperture setting, which is sometimes called the f-stop (focal ratio), controls _____

52. In a dark or poorly lit room, you probably want the aperture _____ to allow as much light as possible into the shot.

53. When shooting outdoors with a lot of light, such as a snow scene, a _____ will limit the abundance of light.

54. The camera decides everything (shutter speed, aperture, flash, and ISO). This is the most common setting; use it whenever you _____.

55. Program – Similar to Auto, but you manually set the _____. Use this setting to enable the flash when the Auto mode is not triggering a flash, but you know one is required.

56. TV (Shutter Priority) – You _____ while the camera selects the _____.

57. You would use this setting in a low light situation and set the aperture to open the lens wide. _____

58. M (Manual) – You control all settings: _____

59. Portrait – Use this setting for a _____.

60. Landscape – Gives you a _____.

61. What mode would you select to photograph sports _____.

62. What does the AWB (Automatic White Balance) do?

63. Tungsten – Adds a _____ to an indoor scene to balance the orange given off by a normal incandescent light bulb.

64. Fluorescent – Adds _____ to a photo that may turn _____ because of fluorescent lighting.

65. This mode warms or brightens up a photo that would otherwise be cold or blue.

66. Why do you take a flashlight and a tripod to take photos of fireworks?

67. How do you shoot fireworks if you don't have a fireworks mode on your camera?

68. What should you do before your leave for vacation (in regards to your photography?) ?

69. How can you back up your photos?

70. Let your camera focus, then adjust your framing.

Give your subject some space!

Use natural framing to your advantage.

Draw attention to your subject using linear objects.

Look at the big picture.

What is the basic lesson regarding the things listed above?